



Why Nanobiotechnology?

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The NanoBiotechnology Forum

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Why nanobiotechnology?

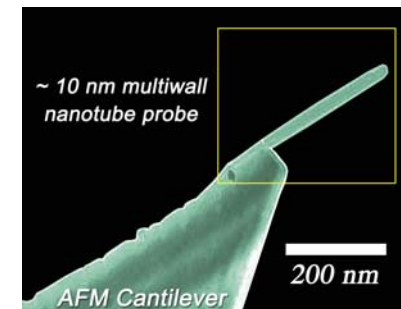
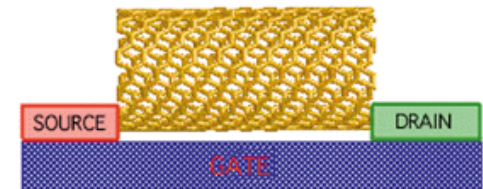
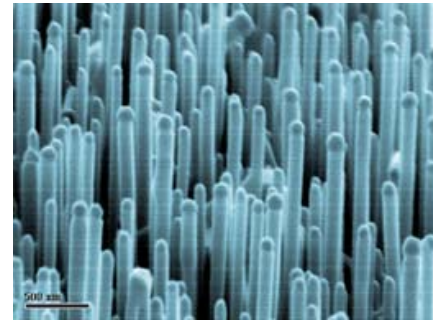
We need to gauge our internal and external environment at the molecular scale.

New materials, small sizes:

- Nanoscale fabrication techniques
- Comparable to molecular dimensions
- Convergence of micro and nano-scales

Key features:

- Underlying technology from material science
 - Particles, crystals, dots, spheres, tubes, wires → *nanotech*
 - Proteins, genes, viruses → *biotech*
- Interface biology at the molecular level
 - In-situ or in-vivo analysis
 - Convergence toward seamless integration
- Unprecedented sensitivity



Source: NASA-Ames

Areas of application: *It's the product, stupid!*

Bioanalysis: high-throughput screens, biosensors

Therapeutics: drugs & drug delivery, pre-clinical screening

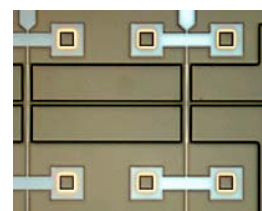
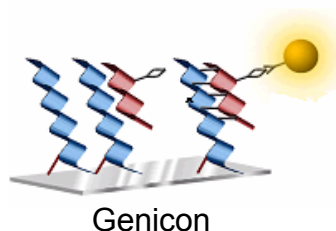
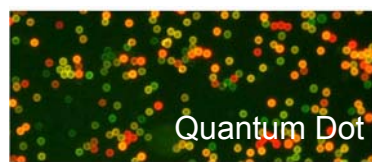
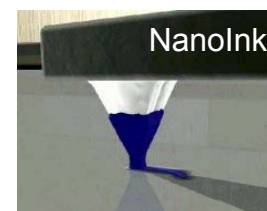
Medical devices: implants, sensors, contrast & shielding agents, surgical techniques

Integrated devices: sense, diagnose & deliver therapeutics

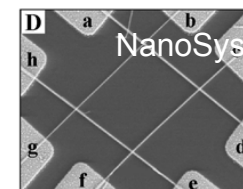
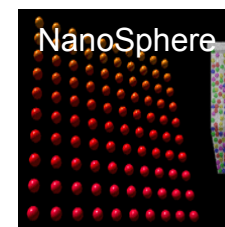
Bioanalysis

HTP screens, sensors & diagnostic platforms:

- Multiplexed assays in solution: dots, bars, beads
- Arrays by deposition: beads, particles, wires
- Nanopore transport (sequencing, ion channels)
- Microfluidics to nanofluidics



H. Craghead, Cornell



→ Novel detection leads to enhanced sensitivity

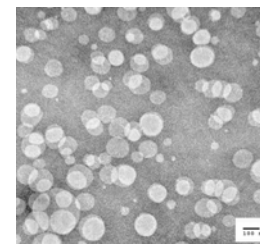
→ Higher throughput is nice, but multiplexed format is key

Therapeutics

Drugs & drug delivery platforms:

Drugs with enhanced bioavailability & specificity

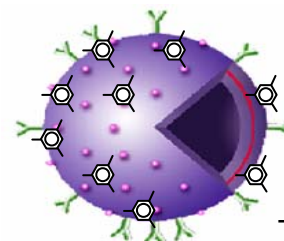
- Improve drugs with poor solubility
- Traverse membranes, possibly blood-brain barrier
- Delivery of nanostructured silicon for bone structure



NanoMed

Drug delivery systems

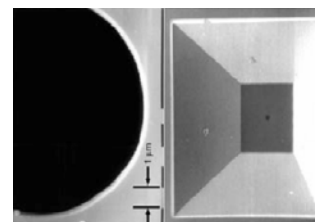
- Delivery via skin, GI tract, vacsular system
- Encapsulation for "stealth-mode" release
- Encapsulation for scavenging/removal
- Devices for long-term *in vivo* delivery
- Wound dressing



Targosome

Tissue-specific payload deposition

- High local dose
- Lower toxicity & side effects
- Slower clearance

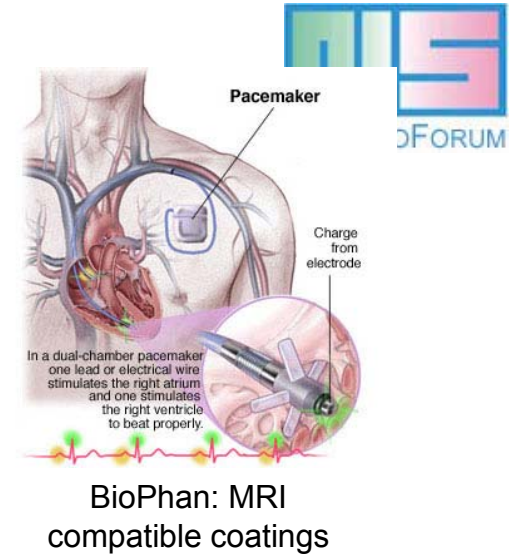


iMEDD

Medical Devices

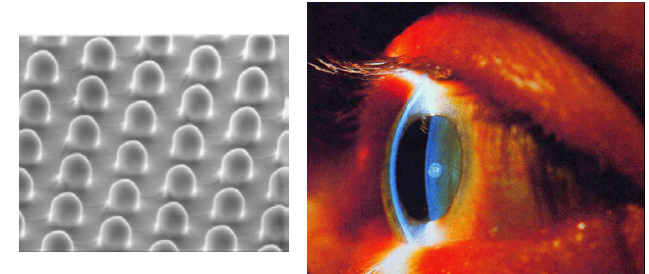
Medical imaging:

- Contrast agents
- Shielding agents
- Tissue-specific image enhancement



Implantable sensors:

- Retinal processing
- Neural interconnects
- Stents with drug delivery and active monitoring



Stanford Vision Chip: retinal implants

Nanoscale Surgery:

- Tissue-directed light/heat ablation
- Cell-specific gene therapy



Atherosclerotic Coronary Disease

Nanobiotechnology – development timeframe

Immediate term Near term (3-5 years) Longer term (5+ years)

New tools
Drug delivery
(bioavailability)
HTP screens
(dots, bars, beads)
Shielding agents
Bone growth matrix

New materials
Nanowire arrays
Drug delivery
("stealth-mode")
Contrast agents
GI monitoring
In situ cell analysis

CV monitoring
Nanosurgery
Retinal Therapeutics
Neural growth matrix

Far out: Integrated, implantable devices

The Innovation Dilemma – How to cross the chasm?

Is there an optimal way to develop this early-stage technology?

Biotech has been there, done that:

- Good models for spin-outs & strategic partnering
- Demonstrated scaleable, sustainable growth (in some areas)
- Biotech investors have patience!

Leverage what worked (or didn't work) with biotech:

- Cutting-edge technologies, high risk vs. high value
- Strong IP positioning
- Develop strategic relationships to a more established industry
- Product, product, product – and revenue!
- Manage the hype and the inevitable backlash

How to get there?

Bootstrapping Model:

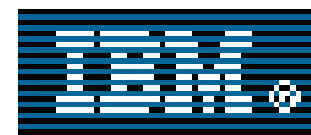
- Leverage university relationships
- Tap into regional nanotech alliances
- Government grants (SBIR, DARPA)
- Family & friends
- Angel funds
- Partnership milestones with limited capital

“Look in your rear view mirror for oncoming trucks”

 *The miracles of science®*



BASF



Thank You

www.nanobioforum.org